The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 443.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1796. [Vol. IV.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, February 1, 1796.

A. John Abert, William Anderson, Robert Anderson, Walter Addison.

B. Joseph Broders, Mr. Berry, Samuel Bayne, Gerard Briscoe, William Buttman, Patrick Byrne, Thomas Boner, Buchland and Muir, Sarah Bickerton, John Blair, George Beard, William Beale, Stephen Bouchart, Matthew Baldridge, Catharine Brown, James Buchanan.

C. William Cole, Wm. Cunningham, James Carnan, Eliza Coburn, William Chapman, Samuel Cather, Thomas Copper, Richard Chichester, Joseph Cartwright, Charles Cartlich, Carr Chapman, Thomas Crandell, J. A. Casey, James Card, Zachariah Corbett.

D. John Dunnington, John R. Dalling, Condel Dauses, Jane Davis, James Douglass, Kizzey Duffey, T. S. D[illegible]

E. Robert Evens, Samuel Evens, Samuel Eveng.

F. Amos Fisher, Linda Fry, Bryan Fairfax, Andrew Ford, Adam Furney, John Felt, Abram Faw, Mr. Fulmer, James Farrall, Wm. Fitzgerald, John Frost, John Foushee, Monf. Freignet, J. Faw, John Fowler, Francis Fouchee, Nathaniel Fitzhugh.

G. John Greenwood, Mr. George, George Gordon, John and J. Gunn, Paesley Gunnell.

H. Sally Huggins, John Haynie, John Horner, Alexander Henderson, Aaron Hewes, John Hartell, Wm. Hoye, George Hill, Elizabeth Hill, P. Headly, Harrison Long.

J. Benjamin Jacobs, Alexander Jefferson, Mary Johnston, Auguftus C. Jordan, John Jameson.

K. John Kent, Cordelia Kinnane, George Koonter, Mr. Kedey, James Kerr.

L. Ludwell Lee, Thomas L. Lee, Isaac Lamborn, John Longdon, Wm. A. Lee, Theoderick Lee.

M. Alexander M'Cawly, John Murphy, Francis M'Elwaine, Jesse Moore, Henry M'Cue, George Milburn, Richard Matthews, Andrew Means, Wm. Miller, H. M'Gahan, James M'Henry, P. Miller, Wm. M'Cullick, Wm. M'Knight, Catharine Mann, Lewis Marteller, Susannah Mason, Raudle Magee.

N. Mr. Needams, Mr. Nesbet.

O. Cornelius O'Laughlen.

P. Mallet Prescot, Piercey and Graham, Polkinhorn and Andrews, John Petrie, William Prentice, Pomeroy and Walker, Francis Peyton.

R. John Rydman, Thomas Readman, Thomas Rendzick, Joseph Rice, Mr. Reid, John Rhodes, Amelia Robinson, George Rutter.

S. Auguftine Smith, John M. Scott, Robert Stones, Jacob Shook, Samuel Shaw, John Saul, William Smith, Mr. Summers, James Stropshire, John Sevier.

T. Robert Taylor, N. Twining, James Taylor.

W. James Withrow, N. Washington, James Walker, Thomas Wilson, Abel Willis, Daniel Williams, Mrs. S. Weightman, Ephraim Weylie, Thomas Winn, Daniel Wheaton.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

To be Rented,

THE Store and Warehouse at present occupied by us: poffeffion will be given immediately.

FORD, PATTON & CO.

A few thousand bushels of Liver-

pool Salt for sale—apply as above.

Feb. 3. 3wsn.

All persons indebted to the estate

of Michael Lutz, deceased, are desired to make payment on or before the 1st of March next, as a further indulgence will not be given; and those who may have claims against the estate of the said Michael Lutz, are requested to present them for settlement.

CATHARINE LUTZ, Adm'rx.

Alexandria, Feb. 3, 1796.

N. B. The Tanning Business will be carried on as usual, and the customers of the deceased supplied with every article in that line as heretofore. C. L.

THE subscribers have imported in the brig Nancy, from New-Castle, a general assortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a small assortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glass, which

they mean to dispose of for Cash, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, at their house in Pitt-street, opposite Capt. [illegible] Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as usual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the first quality, those who employ them may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. epgw.

☞ Mr. Randolph's Vindication may now be had of

Jan 29. J. V. THOMAS, Bookseller.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WENT off from me in Richmond, about the beginning of December last, a large yellow complected negro man slave named CAIN, but most commonly called Cook, from his being a cook by trade. He had a note to choose his master, as I was about to sell him, but the note permitted him to pass on that errand no longer than the next day. He is a tall raw boned strong fellow, about thirty years of age, and had beside other cloathing blue planes enough to make him a suit which I had just given him. I purchased him in the year 1791 from Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. of York, where he has a wife, and where I supposed at first he had gone and would return to me after Christmas, but not hearing of him I begin now to think he is passing for a free man and has probably gone to some of the northern states. I will give Ten Dollars reward for him delivered to me here, if taken in this state, or Twenty Dollars if taken in any other state.

RICHARD HANSON.

Virginia, Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1796.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the Charter for Incorporating the Town of Alexandria, the annual election will be held on the 9th instant, at the council chamber, for twelve representatives for the current year.

I hope the citizens of Alexandria will consider the right of suffrage as a principle too important to relinquish by neglect or inattention.

The council will meet on Friday the 5th inst. to receive and settle the claims and accounts for 1795.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

Feb. 1, 1796.

Notice.

AS I shall embark shortly for England, and consequently be from home several months, I am particularly anxious to have all my transactions ascertained:

All persons having claims on me will in course apply—and I trust all those indebted to me will do the same.

From this period, until my return, my business will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authorised to act for me in every respect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.

Church Music.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School for teaching Church Music in four parts, at the council chamber, three days in the week, viz. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from half past two till five o'clock in the afternoon. The price of Tuition will be Three Dollars quarterly: half paid at entrance, the remainder at the end of the quarter.

His school will be open in the evening for the accommodation of those who cannot attend in the day, from 6 to 8 o'clock. He will likewise wait upon Ladies or gentlemen at their own houses.

A line directed to him at Mr. Abert's will be immediately attended to.

JOHN CALLENDER.

Feb. 1, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 179[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription [illegible] is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

A Store-house to Let.

THE subscriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the store-house on King-street, corner of Gretter's alley. Wm. HICKMAN.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, a runaway slave the property of JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. by the name of GOWEN, he is a bright mulatto, and has been bred a miller, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, of midling stature, and active and well made, and is a sensible artful fellow and may get a forged pass as a freeman, he had on when he went away a grey mixed cloth coat, and brown cloth overalls, country shoes and stockings, a leather apron and a white hat, his clothes and hat are much dusted with flour from the mill, he may have taken other clothes with him, which I am not acquainted with and cannot describe, and may also change those he generally wore in the mill, he absconded from the said Taylor's mill at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries, on Tuesday evening last. The above reward will be paid, and reasonable charges allowed if brought to the subscriber living at Neabsco Furnace.

WM. BEALE, jun.

Prince William County, Jan. 21, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE EAGLE TAVERN in the town of Leesburg lately occupied by ELIZABETH ROPER, dec'd. will be continued by her children, who take this method of soliciting the patronage of a generous public, so long as their exertions to please may merit.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has yet on Hand

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will sell low for Cash only

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and bege leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their custom.

N. B. All Those who are in any ways intebted to him are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective balances before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 11th inftan *a negro wench* named JENNY, commonly called FANNY, aged 17 years and about 5 feet 2 inches high, very black, speaks full and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr. John Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Burd from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribbed worsted hose, red and yellow cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Jan. 1, '96.

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 1 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexanria, 8mo. 17, 1705.

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 12th, 1795.

Leven Powell, Complinant,

AGAINST

Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldest son and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceased. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance an given security according to law and the rules of th Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unless he enter his appearance and give security, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next agreeable to the prayer of the said complainant's bill; ant it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court-house of the said County or two months successively.

C. BINNS, Clerk.

H. Wilbar

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that Spring Garden is again open.

January 23.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

[*The following statements have been submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of War.*]

REPORT

From the DEPARTMENT of WAR,
Relative to the FORTIFICATIONS of the PORTS AND HARBOURS
Of the UNITED STATES.

STATE of the FORTIFICATIONS.

PORTLAND, in the district of Maine.

The works consist of a fort, a citadel, a battery for ten pieces of cannon, an artillery store, a guard house, an air furnace for heating shot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.

The works are substantially executed, excepting the covered way; to complete this, the earth on the spot being of a bad quality, with the necessary supports of stones and sods, is estimated at four hundred dollars. Levelling the earth round the works, fencing the land pertaining to them, a pump for the well, painting the wood work, and rendering the whole perfectly complete: the estimation is four hundred and seventy one dollars, in the whole eight hundred and seventy one dollars.

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.

The works consist of a fort, a citadel, an artillery store, and a reverberatory furnace. These are all compleated, excepting a little carpenter's work, suspended to let the wood season, and which may cost about fifty dollars. But a small and unforeseen expence must be incurred for a drain to carry the water from the magazine, and may cost one hundred dollars.

GLOUCESTER, (Cape Ann.)

The works consist of a battery and a citadel. These are compleated. But to enclose the fort towards the town, the cost is estimated at one thousand four hundred dollars. This however may be postponed till circumstances require it to be done.

SALEM.

The works consist of a fort and a citadel: have been erected. A gate remains to be made, and some repairs to the walls.

MARBLEHEAD.

A battery and citadel have been erected. Any other works may be suspended until circumstances shall change.

NEW-PORT, in Rhode-Island.

For the defence of this harbor there have been erected on Goat Island, a fort, a citadel, and an air furnace. The excellency and importance of this harbour, in the time of war, recommended a farther expenditure to render the defence complete. To finish the fort, erect an artillery store, and make a covered way round it, as in a regular fortification, the expence is estimated at about six thousand dollars.

There have also been erected a citadel on Tammany Hill, back of the town of Newport, for the protection of its inhabitants; and a battery and guard house at Howland's Ferry, at the northern end of the island, to keep open a communcation with the main in case of an invasion. But to secure effectually this communication, a citadel should be erected on Butt's Hill, that position commanding Howland's ferry and Bristol ferry. The cost is estimated at eighteen hundred dollars.

NEW-LONDON.

The works consisting of a fort and citadel on the Groton side of the harbour, and of a fort, a citadel and an air furnace on the New-London side. They remain incomplete. Under present circumstances a small expenditure may be proper merely to preserve what has been done.

NEW-YORK.

Governor's Island has been fortified with a fort made of earth, and two batteries under its protection, partly lined with brick masonry, two air furnaces, a large powder magazine, and a barrack for the garrison; the whole completed.

PHILADELPHIA.

A large pier, as the foundation for a battery on a sand bar opposite Mud Island to make a cross fire has been completed. A fort on Mud Island is about half done, and a citadel has been erected. To complete the fort, and on a plan much more circumscribed than at first was projected, the expence is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

WILMINGTON, in the Delaware state.

Nothing has been done. The project of erecting a fort there has been abandoned as useless.

BALTIMORE.

A battery and barracks have been constructed, and some guns are mounted.

ANNAPOLIS.

Some progress had been made in the construction of a fort and battery, and a barrack has been erected. But an examination of the works by an engineer, other than the one first employed, produced an unfavorable report of the plan and of the works; and under actual circumstances induced a relinquishment of the work.

A similar report as to the plan and situation of the work, at

ALEXANDRIA,

induced a like relinquishment.

NORFOLK.

Two forts intended to cross their fire, are erected on the opposite sides of the harbour. The one on the Norfolk side, with barracks and a powder magazine, is completed. The other, Fort Neilson, on the Portsmouth side, is very far advanced, and a powder magazine has been erected. The principal work that now remains to be done, is opening of seven embrasures, completing one ditch of three hundred and sixty feet long, completing the glacis, and removing the earth from within side of the fort, where it is two feet and an half too high. The expence of doing this and completing the fortification, may be estimated at five thousand dollars.

OCRACOCK, in North Carolina.

The defence proposed, was to erect a fort on Beacon Island. The foundation was laid in 1794. The situation is so far removed (about ninety miles) from any inhabitants, and so exposes any works to injuries from storms, that nothing but an impending or actual war would seem to authorize the construction of a fort there, and furnishing it with a proper garrison.

WILMINGTON, in North Carolina.

The battery on the whole front of the fort has been completed, and a barrack and powder magazine have been erected.

GEORGE-TOWN, South-Carolina.

A battery was begun and materials collected, when the work was suspended, the owner of the land previously desiring to ascertain the terms on which it was to be occupied for the fortification, and for the road communicating with it. The unhealthiness of the situation, and other circumstances, authorise an abandonment of the work, until war, actual or impending, shall require it to be resumed.

CHARLESTON, South-Carolina.

The work planned for Sullivan's Island, of which the foundation only was laid in 1794, being on a scale supposed too extensive for the funds destined for this service, was directed to be left as it was. For the same reason, a new work proposed by the engineer, on a point on the opposite side of the harbour from Fort Johnson, was not attempted. A battery has been erected in the town by the mechanics.

There remained only Fort Johnson, on which directions were given to make such repairs as would preserve the works already constructed, and render them serviceable. The engineer omitted the work. The officer in command at the fort has undertaken to make the necessary repair for the works and barrack; and his intelligence and experience leave no room to doubt but these will be done.

SAVANNAH, in Georgia.

The work consists of a battery, at present destined only for six guns, made of timber filled with earth, enclosed behind with pickets, with a guard house for the garrison, which were in a train to be completed early in the last autumn.

ST. MARY'S, in Georgia.

The work consists of a battery made of timber, filled with earth and enclosed with pickets. By the personal report of the superintendent it must have been completed.

GENERAL REMARK.

A few ports of the highest importance to the commerce of the United States, in situations to demand for their security, fortifications of such kind and extent as cannot suddenly be erected, prudence may require to have fortified in time of peace, and with durable materials.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

War Office, Jan. 16, 1796.

A Statement of the progress in providing materials for the frigates and in building them.

If the frigates had been constructed with the timber at hand in the several places where they were destined to be built, they might, by this time have been compleated. But the design of rendering them permanently useful having determined the executive to have them constructed with live oak and cedar, the measures deemed necessary and adequate to the procuring of those materials were taken during the last year. The common and easy acquisition of those articles for the ordinary service of the merchants forbade any apprehensions of extraordinary difficulty in procuring the same for the frigates. But in the experiment, it has been found, that timber of the lengths and sizes necessary for frigates was greatly dispersed, and grew generally in places difficult of access, and required extraordinary means of transportation to the landing. The natural difficulties of the country have been increased by unusual quantities of rain. Ship carpenters were sent from the northern states to the islands bearing the live oak, and employed during the last winter in cutting and hewing the timber; but the climate deterred them from staying to prosecute their work, so that three men only capable of selecting the proper timber, and moulding it in the requisit forms have been prevailed upon to remain. These, with negro labourers, have continued the work, and are still employed. With these, however it was judged practicable to procure the whole of the live oak timber by the month of March 1796. Such was the report of an intelligent agent employed in Georgia, during the last winter, and who has now returned thither to superintend and as far as possible, to expedite the operations.

Upon this report, made in June last, it was judged eligible to concentre the efforts that were making to furnish the yards with live oak timber, and accordingly orders were given to accumulate, at two of the yards, so much of it as would be necessary to complete two frigates by the ensuing spring. But before these orders could reach the managers, several vessels were dispatched to different ports; and one was cast away and her cargo lost. Some difficulty occurring in procuring proper vessels to transport the timber: several of those which had made but one voyage, having encountered such hardships and sickness as to be deterred from making a second.

Nevertheless, under these embarrasments, the work is continued, and with the well grounded expectation, before expressed, that all the live oak timber will be cut and transported to the different ship yards, at the farthest by the next midsummer.

Details of the quantities of timber and the materials already provided, and of the progress in building, will appear in the annexed schedules. The live oak and white oak timber mentioned, are generally or wholly moulded and dressed and ready for raising.

Since draughting the foregoing report, a letter has been received from the chief carpenter employed on procuring timber in Georgia, presenting a favourable account of the progress. Two vessels laden with live oak, had recently sailed for the two yards in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the rest of the timber to complete the frames of the frigates building at those places was cut, and ready to be shipped. These were the two frigates which, as before mentioned, it was proposed first to finish. The chief carpenter adds that if he is furnished with vessels he will have all the timber in the six yards in the month of May next, excepting the knees, all of which he thinks cannot be got of live oak. The agent who engages the [illegible] transporting the timber has no doubt of procuring all that will be wanted for the service.

Sail cloth has been provided for one suit of sails for each of the frigates. It was contracted for and manufactured in the United States in the year 1794. It has been proposed to procure one kind of foreign cloth, of a superior quality, for the second suit; but the purchase has been suspended to avoid an expenditure of money until it could be ascertained at what time the cloth could actually be wanted to equip the frigates. For the like reason, no more hemp has been purchased than will be required for the cordage of the two frigates, the building of which, it was intended to advance in preference to the others, and which it was then hoped would be constructed by the close of the next spring. For the same cause, the number of anchors which will eventually be required remains incomplete.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of War,
Dec. 12, 1795.

☞ *Here follows particular statements of the progress made in the building of the several frigats, which we have to defer until our next.*

OF NAVIGATION.

General Smith of Maryland, hath laid on the table of the House of Representatives of the United States, a resolution purporting, that from and after the ——— day of ——— next, no ship belonging to any foreign nation shall bring into the United States any articles not of the growth, produce or manufacture of such nation respectively.

To see the evident propriety of such a regulation, the rule of reasoning governing in my mind is the following:

First.—No landed property can be secure or productive, that is not amply defended on the sea coast and on its interior rivers, from pirates or invaders, and that does not enjoy the faculty of wafting unmolested its surplus products to the best markets in its own, as well as in foreign shipping.

Secondly.—Nothing can effectually secure this but some degree of naval or maritime force, equal all things considered to an adequate defence of the soil.

Thirdly.—All maritime strength is founded on the number of seamen employed by any nation in its carrying trade in ordinary times. Great-Britain with an immense navy, hath often wanted seamen to man it; she must want them more; as other nations assume to themselves their proper share of this trade: America hath no navy, but could speedily form a very powerful one, because she hath numerous ships and seamen: this raw material, as it may be termed of the national fabric, she is indebted for among other things, to the late uncommon growth of her navigation, owing to the follies of Europe, which she hath wisely turned to her own account.

Fourthly—But as these follies must have an end, and European nations must at last discover how fatally they have of late years neglected this precious source of national wealth; America will do well to guard herself against such a re-action, by prudently organizing now when every thing favors and none will complain of it, such a system as will most essentially serve her as well in times of external peace as war.

Fifthly—The right to do it seems bottomed on that which prevails at ferries, where each owner of the soil on each side shares equally in the navigation, but does not allow other boats of other ferries to interfere—consequently Britain is free in the navigation between her states and ours; but she is not free to bring us French or Spanish wines, or Portugal salt, [illegible] the plain reason that French, Spanish and Portuguese ships added to our own, are fully adequate to this undertaking. To what purpose should we have made or paid for a peace with Algiers, if British ships may interfere with ours in an intercourse with the Mediterranean.

Sixthly—Could any doubt of the right exist we may plead precedent. Britain and France have both adopted similar regulations, suspended only in a degree by the war, but which will be in full force after it. The example of the former nation, who owes all its strength to this source, is conclusive. How formidable must be this

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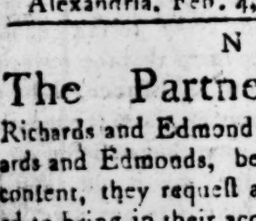
Seventhly—It will not interfere with the cheapneſs of ſupplies, becauſe whatever on the whole is for the general good, muſt be for that of each individual; and becauſe cheapneſs of ſupply will generally reſt on plenty, which is beſt ſecured by a competition confined to the nation growing and the nation conſuming an article.—Strangers by interfering may hazard the ſupplies, and diſcourage the trade—but they can never permanently promote it.

RUSSELL.

Philadelphia, 1796.

For FREIGHT,



To EUROPE or the WEST-INDIES,
The Brig ROSANNA,
GEORGE ARCHER, maſter;
Twelve hundred barrels burthen.
For terms apply to the maſter on board at Ramſay's wharf, or to
JAMES PORTER.

Feb. 5s

Hands wanted,

EITHER white or black, to hire by the month or cord, to cut twelve or fifteen hundred cord of wood at the Great Falls of Potomack, for which a liberal price will be given—or a good price for ten or twelve able working negroes by the year. Apply either to the manager at the Great Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, who alſo wants to purchaſe, for the uſe of the forge, one hundred and fifty barrels of corn to be delivered there.

JOHN POTTS.

Feb. 6, 1796.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of mine on four notes for 1041 dollars 66 cents each, given to Dr. *Henry Roſe*, the 11th of November, 1795. payable as follow, viz. 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after date, as I am determined not to pay them, not having received value for them.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

The Partnerſhip of Thomas

Richards and Edmond Edmonds, under the firm of Richards and Edmonds, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe to whom they are indebted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement; and all who are indebted to them will pleaſe call and ſettle their reſpective balances.

THOMAS RICHARDS.
EDMOND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, February 5, 1796.

THE ſubſcribers will either ſell or rent the three ſtory red Ware-houſe on Col. Ramſay's wharf, lately in poſſeſſion of Richards & Edmonds, and give poſſeſſion immediately.

J. RIDDLE & CO.

Feb'ry 6.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 26th day of laſt month, a negro man named JACK, (but commonly calls himſelf *Jack Fry*)—he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; remarkably black, has a ſcar on his right leg, a little above his inſtep, occaſioned by the cut of a ſythe, had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket and trowſers, oſnaburgs ſhirt, and wool hat.—He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about the Big Falls, as his father Philip Fry is at preſent employed at that place, and who once before induced ſaid JACK to elope. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Runaway to the ſubſcriber living near Colcheſter, or ſecures him in any goal ſo that I get him again ſhall receive if thirty miles from home five dollars, and for a greater diſtance the above reward.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned from harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Wm. TRIPLETT.

Feb. 6.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1705.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced buſineſs in the back part of the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-ſtreet, and flatters himſelf that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of thoſe who may be pleaſed to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

The ſubſcriber's property, front-

ing on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-ſtreets, having ſuffered material injury by perſons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, ſhe hereby gives notice that a treſpaſſer hereafter will be proſecuted.

B. KIRK.

Alexandria, February 6.

☞ THE MERCHANTS of Alexandria are requeſted to aſſemble at the houſe of Mr. Wiſe this evening at 6 o'clock, to deliberate upon ſome ſubjects of an intereſting commercial nature, that will be laid before them.

☞ THE GENTLEMEN of ALEXANDRIA are hereby notified, that unleſs there is a meeting held previouſly to the 11th of Feb. in order to arrange matters for a general entertainment, that there will be no proviſion made by John Wiſe for any thing further than an aſſembly in courſe. It is propoſed therefore that Monday the 8th inſt. at 6 o'clock P. M. be obſerved for that purpoſe; Friday the 5th, the day before fixed on, having been entirely neglected.

The following gentlemen are recommended to the inhabitants of Alexandria, as fit perſons for their ſuffrages at the enſuing election for members of the council.

Charles Simms
Robert Meaſe
John Dundaſs
Jonah Thompſon
James Keith
James Irvine
William Patton
William Wilſon
Jeſſe Wherry
Stephen Cooke
George Deneale
William Hickman.

From the New-York papers, it appears that the Virginia amendments are before the Legiſlature of New-York. They have been diſcuſſed in the Houſe, but no deciſſion had taken place.

Extract of a letter from the weſtern departmet of Hiſpaniola, dated January 10.

"At Port de Paix I found the frigate La Venus of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Deſagenaux who brou't the news of the peace concluded with Spain and inſtructions relative to the adminiſtration of the whole iſland. This is all that has tranſpired of the diſpatches he brought. My ſhip touched at Gonaives where every thing is quiet, but they work little, at leaſt not enough to defray the expences which are conſiderable. The produtts of Terre-Neuve, Plaiſance, of the canton of Ennerys of Petite Riviere, Verrettes and of the pariſh of St. Marc are carried to Gonaives. The Britiſh continue penned up in the town of St. Marc ſince the engagement where the corps of the royaliſt Deſources was ſo roughly handled. They no longer venture out of St. Marc and have only two poſts at a quarter of a league from that town, on the plantation of Roubion aad Marie. Mirabalais will ſoon be re-taken if the republicans take advantage of the diviſions that reign among the enemy in that place. General Touſſaint with a corps of from 7 to 8000 patriots is at preſent encamped near Verrettes, his projects is to gather the revenues and ſecure the products of that pariſh."

Letters from the ſouthern departmont of Hiſpaniola mention that the French frigate Concorde has arrived at Jacmel from port St. Domingo.

Other letters announce that the frigate La Venus is about ſetting ſail for France; 9 deputies choſen by the inhabitants of the iſland to repreſent them in the legiſlative councils take their paſſage on borad the frigate. Three, whoſe names are not come to hand yet, are from the northern department: Viart, Cazes, and Philippe; a black citizen, are choſen by the weſtern department, and three others among whom is Pinchigant ſaid to be an implacable enemy of the whites, are ſent by the ſouthern department.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Savannah, January 18.

"We are at preſent without any news, though the minds of our our citizens are much agitated by the apprehenſion of a repeal of the late act for diſpoſing of our weſtern territory. The legiſlature are now in ſeſſion, and party ſpirit runs ſo high, that the lives of ſome of the members cannot be enſured. There was certainly fraud made uſe of in the paſſing the act, and if this fraud, perjury and corruption be proved, the act is null and void. If this be the caſe, and the land is to be re-ſold, it will command a price, the intereſt of which will pay the expences of our civil liſt, and free the inhabitants from all future taxes—which may God of his infinite mercies grant."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam.

September, 1795.

By public advertiſements the United States of America invite the ſtock holders to convert their obligations into actions payable in America—it is far from being approved of here; on the contrary it hurts their credit, and many are of opinion, that what is now propoſed as optional to accept or not, may now or then be inſiſted on as a right, it alſo gives general diſſatisfaction that no reimburſement by lot of certain number of obligations according to contract has lately been put in effect, twice it was performed when 3 or 4 per cent above parr, but now the third time being 8 to 9 per cent below parr they now hold back, this injures no one more than themſelves. The Engliſh (although in other reſpects an unfaithful nation) pay the ſtricteſt attention to fulfil their financical engagements, and it is from this they have ſo well eſtabliſhed their credit.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 30.

Several ſpectators who viſited the *amphitheatre* laſt evening imagined it to be an impoſſibility for Mr. Ricketts to attempt leaping his horſe Cornplanter OVER another HORSE of EQUAL HIGHTH and it was even *whiſpered* that the horſe *leap'd* over would be an ARTIFICIAL one—this however was *completely* proved to the CONTRARY, as every perſon ſaw the REAL horſe and the LEAP OVER HIM by CORNPLANTER, who is certainly greatly improved and may now be ESTEEMED as a WONDER, and it is probable that no *other* HORSE was ever *trained* to go through ſo EXTRAORDINARY A FEAT.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 27.

Yeſterday, agreeably to the order of the day, the BILL, "for the gradual abolition of ſlavery," was brought upon the tapis, in the Houſe of Aſſembly, but the diſcuſſion poſtponed to a future day, and the bill ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

NORFOLK Jan. 30.

On Thurſday arrived here the ſhip Dauphin, captain Rich, 17 weeks from St. Ubes. The above ſhip was bound to Boſton, but meeting with dreadful gales of Weſtwardly winds, having loſt three ſeamen overboard, ſprung their bowſprit, and ſuſtained other damage, made for this port.

Public Sales.

Tueſday at 10 o'clock will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

Two pipes of Port Wine on a

credit of 120 days, alſo,

Sugar, Coffee, Liſbon and Tene-

riffe Wine, Brandy, and other wet goods for caſh, with a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS

without reſerve.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Feb. 6.

Lime-ſtone and Lime wanted

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wiſh to purchaſe Three Thouſand Cubic Feet of Lime-ſtone, each piece to be not leſs than two feet by four, nor leſs than four inches thick—alſo a quantity not leſs than Six Thouſand Buſhels of good unſlacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one ſixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one ſixth by the firſt of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Thoſe who wiſh to contract for either or both theſe articles, will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the firſt Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the ſellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
G. GILPIN, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. KEITH, }
J. TEMPLEMAN, } Directors at George
T. LEAR, } Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new ſubſcription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartſhorne*, Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR,
} Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

By virtue of the power veſted in us by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eaſtern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us at Leſlie's Tavern in the city of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday in February next for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for ſhares in the ſaid bridge, which are two hundred dollars each, and will be collected at ſuch times, and in ſuch portions as the work may require.

N. B. The Act is publiſhed in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiſer.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

☞ The opening of the books is poſtponed till the fourth Monday in February as above.

Waſhington. December 17th, 1795.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who underſtands plain houſe work, and who can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

I WILL ſell on reaſonable terms for ready money, a parcel of full blooded horſes, and fifteen likely negroes, conſiſting of Men, Women and Children.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

King George County, January 15, 1796.

Miscellany.

MR. HAMILTON,

Extract from an Oration delivered at Newport (R. I.) July 4th, 1795.

By William Hunter, Esq.

A review of the history of our finances would afford a continued panegyric on that great and celebrated character, who first raised them from their chaos, settled them into system, and combined them into order. It would afford a continued display of the vast and accumulated opulence of that mind, which by undivided attention, and indefatigable research, has possessed itself of all the various financial systems, and by its own native resources and energies, has improved and perfected all. The late Secretary of the Treasury at his very outset grounded himself on the solid principles of strict attention to public credit, and undeviating adherence to our pledged faith and avowed engagements. He insisted on the observance of good faith, as the basis of credit, as a measure recommended by the strongest inducements of political expediency, and as enforced by considerations of still greater authority.* There are arguments for it, he says, which rest on the immutable precepts of moral obligation. And in proportion as the mind is disposed to contemplate, in the order of providence, an intimate connection between public virtue and public happiness, will be its repugnancy to a violation of those principles."

Without derogating from the merit of the other great characters of our country, we may fairly say, that it is in a great measure to his plans we may attribute it, that so suddenly after the adoption of the New Constitution, Credit was established, Industry inspired, Commerce invigorated, and Agriculture encouraged. To his plans it may be attributed, that the immense mass of wealth which this country already possessed, but which till this period, had lain dormant and unprofitable, was quickened into life and productiveness; and that our gigantic, but hithero untried strength, was brought out into unrestrained exercise and action. To his plans we may attribute it, that a rapid, steady, and fertilizing stream of wealth, was circulated throughout the continent, which again turned round the wheel of commerce, and set to work its various and complicated machenary. We owe it, in a great measure, to him, perhaps, that enterprize has enlarged its sphere, and explore new regions of profit, that our country, every where presents the charms of created cultivation and defusive opulence. He has insisted on the true principle of all good finance,† that the creation of debt should be always accompanied with the means of its extinguishment.

A principle awfully enforced by the present situation of European Nations, who multiply their expences while their resources are diminishing, and who seem to act in the full persuasion of the truth of the principle, that they acquire new strength and elasticity, in proportion as new burdens are imposed. Engaged in the tumults of wars, elevated or depressed by alternate triumph or defeat, amused by adventurous project and magnificent exterprize, delighted and deluded by the glare and splendour of present prosperity, they cannot with a steady and undazzled eye look the dangers which threaten them full in the face. They attempt no desperate effort to escape from ruin. They seem willing to fall down crushed by the load of debt, the devoted and unthinking victims of their fate. They remind one of the Elder Pliny, who with careless indifference, and criminal security, took notes from Livy, and pursued his classical amusements, while the earth shook under him, and Vesuvius thundered in his ears.

* *See his first report, relative to a provision for Public Credit, A. D. 1790.*

† *See his report, containing a plan for the further support of Public Credit, January 1795.*

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Washington, and 9 miles from Leesburgh. This situation is in the heart of a fertile and well settled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water transportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Washington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for those who may be disposed to engage in the milling business.

The above mentioned seat is on a never failing Limestone stream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to result from so favourable a situation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the spot.

BURGESS BALL.

In pursuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be sold on the second Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of

Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Osborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Com'rs.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE for sale at their store on Fairfax street, the following articles, which they will dispose of by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the best quality in casks & bottles;*
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter casks*
Muscovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong, Hyson, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyson, Imperial, } *Do. of the best do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, with a variety of pickles and mustard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none Apply who cannot give sufficient proof of sobriety and honesty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Assortment of

Manchester Goods,

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant assortment of

Gilt & plated, burnished & common Metal Buttons;

Handsome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worsted Hosiery:

These, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Season for selling is somewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Cash.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this house, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional supply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov, 12. 1795.

For Charter,

The Ship ELIZA,

JOHN BORROWDALE, Master;

Burthen 3000 barrels. Apply to

Wm. WILSON.

Jan. 25.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

JENNETT,

ALEX. NICKLES, MASTER,

Burthen one hundred tons, lying at Ramsay's wharf. Apply to

CLINGMAN & M'GAW.

Alex. Feb. 2.

For Sale or Freight,

THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Burthen 350 barrels, lying at Gilpin's wharf she is well found and sails fast. Also for sale on board said vessel, Cape Wines, Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels, Candles, Chocolate and Aloes in boxes, Sole Leather, Shoes, Duck, India Cotton Sheeting, and Muslins. Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo may know the terms by applying to the Master on board.

The Partnership

OF Lund Washington and Samuel Bayly, under the firm of Lund Washington and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August last: all persons who have any claims against the said company are desired to bring them in, and all those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL BAYLY.

Colchester, Dec. 15, 1795.

A School.

HAVING met with satisfactory encouragement, on the removal of my school from the court house of Fauquier, to my retired station in Prince William county, near the Red-house; I take occasion here to express my gratitude to the public for the favours which have been conferred upon, and for the confidence which has been reposed in me, as a professor in so important an office; trusting that, could I suppose it necessary, I might easily make it appear, by gentlemen of independence, erudition and candour, who have honored me with their attention at the examinations of my pupils, that presumptive evidence has been afforded of my having been faithful and strict in the performance of my duty—The present vacation will expire about the 20th inst. when the school will be again open for the reception of students; and of the branches which I have studied myself, I mean to profess, if time and the number of classics will admit of it, those only with which I have been much delighted, to wit the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry and practical geometry: but it should be observed, that I shall teach the sciences here mentioned in the order in which they stand above, it being the order required by the systems that obtained at Princeton College, when I was there, and which probably are taught there still. Also my students shall be exercised in writing, reading, public speaking, orthography, the etymologies of English words derived from the Latin and Greek; and those who may be somewhat advanced in the classics shall be instructed in English grammar, which is the mode adopted at the Princeton College.—On the 15th of June and the 16th of December, my school will be subjected to an examination, when gentlemen unbiassed, independent, free from faction, and of literary information, will both honor and oblige me by attending. On the days subsequent to the examinations, the students will exhibit in public speaking, and the vacations will ensue immediately: the first three weeks, and the second four. The prices of country produce and of commodities in general much inhanced, and the nominal value of money proportionably depreciated, I have determined to raise my price of tuition, for the present year, from six to seven pounds per ann. one half to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Apprehending it might be misrepresented to my prejudice, I take the liberty, by way of anticipation, to announce to the public, that having from experience discovered that the rewards of teaching afford a very precarious subsistance, I have resolved to introduce agriculture upon my farm; but have employed a man to superintend that business for me; whence I may and do, here pledge my honor, that I will not in consequence thereof, submit to any diversion of attention from my school—inasmuch as from a particular fondness of classical studies, notwithstanding the dissuasions of some connections and friends, I attached myself at an early period of life to the profession in which I have embarked, conceiving it to be both honorable and eminently important to mankind; The public may rationally conclude that I shall continue in the prosecution of it, probably throughout life, and where I now am, let my encouragement be great or small. Various decent and reputable families in the neighborhood, and particularly side of the Broad-Run, have prepared for they on my reception of boarders, whom they will accommodate upon the most reasonable terms that can be expected. The period for which Mr. Thomas Ruffel and myself contracted to take boarders in co-partnership being now at an end, I shall undertake to accommodate a few upon my own footing, at the rate of eighteen pounds per annum, exclusive of bedding, and mending, except that of stockings; one half to be paid in advance, and the residue at the conclusion of the year. The morals of the youths shall be strictly overlooked, and those who may live with me, shall whilst the length of the nights will admit of it, be obliged to attend to their studies by candle-light.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1796.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bit stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddlebosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

☞ The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.